

* Concepts and formulae to Remember *

Concepts:- question can be solve by both way direct formula and geometric approach which is venn diagram.

main formula:-

(PIE): Given X is finite set and A_1, \dots, A_n be non-empty subsets of X then

$$\left| X - \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right| = \sum_{I \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|I|} |A_I|$$

where $A_I = \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$

and $A_\emptyset = X$.

where $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

above formula is used very rarely so only for $n=2$, and $n=3$ we have to know.

indirect formula can be say it is.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{n=2} \quad |X - (A \cup B)| &= |X| - (|A| + |B| - |A \cap B|) \\ &= |X| - |A| - |B| + |A \cap B| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{n=3} \quad |X - (A \cup B \cup C)| &= |X| - (|A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| \\ &\quad - |C \cap A| + |A \cap B \cap C|) \\ &= |X| - |A| - |B| - |C| + |A \cap B| + |B \cap C| + |C \cap A| \\ &\quad - |A \cap B \cap C| \end{aligned}$$

(PIE) principle of inclusion and Exclusion
direct formula:-

for $n=2$.

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

for $n=3$

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |C \cap A| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

Let X be a set of n elements. Then the number of subsets of X is 2^n .
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$$|X| = \sum_{I \subseteq [n]} |I| = \sum_{I \subseteq [n]} |I| = \sum_{I \subseteq [n]} |I|$$

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concepts and formula to remember.

formula and concept are same as given above.

but here we have some very good results which we can derive from PIE.

1. no. of onto maps from set A to set B
where $|A|=m$, $|B|=n$.

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} (m-i)^m$$

if $m=n$, we have $n!$ ans.

2. total no. of derangement of n set.

$$d_n = n! \left(1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots \right)$$

and d_n also follow recurrence relation.

$$d_n = (n-1)(d_{n-1} + d_{n-2}).$$

3. $\phi(n)$ = total number of $x \leq n$ such that

$$\gcd(x, n) = 1.$$

we have proved using PIE that

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{i=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i} \right)$$

where $n = p_1 p_2 \dots p_k$

and p_i are prime numbers

for $i=1$ to k .